

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE) XCVIII.

A NEW GENUS, DIACRANTHERA.

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There seem to be two genera in the Gyptoid series of the Eupatorieae which possess enlarged hirsute style bases. One of these genera having conical receptacles and fully developed anther appendages is the rather widely distributed Dasycondylus with seven known species. The other genus, Diacranthera, with plane receptacles and cleft anthers is described here as new on the basis of two species from eastern Brazil. The two genera are like Barrosoa and others of the Gyptoid series and are different from other groups having enlarged style bases by the large thin-walled cells of the carpodium.

The material placed here in Diacranthera is the larger part of what B.L. Robinson placed in his species Eupatorium carnosifolium described in 1928. A review of Robinson isotype and paratype duplicates has revealed three entities including one Dasycondylus and both species of Diacranthera. Since paratype series may include more than one species, the identity of specimens of all the numbers cited by B.L. Robinson should be checked individually. The actual type of Eupatorium carnosifolium is the same as Campuloclinium crenatum Schlecht ex Mart., a name cited in synonymy by B.L. Robinson. The older name takes priority again as the species is transferred from Eupatorium.

Diacranthera R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Frutices erecti pauce ramosi. Caules, folia, pedicelli et involucri squamae breviter puberulae. Folia opposita breviter petiolata, laminis ovatis. Inflorescentiae breviter cymosae, pedicellis brevibus. Involucri squamae ca. 25 biseriatae subaequilongae ovatae vel oblongo-lanceolatae; receptacula late convexa. Flores 50-65 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares, lobis laevibus vix longioribus quam latioribus extus setiferis pauce glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore incrassata, cellulis plerumque quadratis superne elongatis, parietibus valde noduliferis, appendices distincte bilobatae; styli inferne

valde incrassati dense hirsuti, appendicibus linearibus superne vix latioribus leniter mamillatis; achaenia prismatica 5-costata glabra; carpopodia incrassata, cellulis plerumque magnis, parietibus non incrassatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis ca. 35 scabris superne tenuibus, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Diacranthera ulei R.M.King & H. Robinson.

Key to species of Diacranthera.

Anther appendages as long as wide, bilobed to middle; corolla lobes without setae on outer surface, corollas reddish; carpopodium with 1-2 rows of smaller cells at base; leaves with numerous distinctly raised glands D. crenata

Anther appendages about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as wide, bilobed to base; corolla lobes with numerous short setae on outer surface, corollas greenish-white; carpopodium without distinct rows of smaller cells at base; leaves with only sessile glands D. ulei

Diacranthera crenata (Schlect. in Mart.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Campuloclinium crenatum Schlecht. in Mart., Flora 24 Beibl. 2(7): 105. 1841. Brazil.

Diacranthera ulei R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov.
Caulis teretes dense puberuli. Folia opposita, petiolis 5-10 mm longis, laminis late ovatis 5-10 cm longis 3-6 cm latis acutis vel breviter acuminatis base acutis vel breviter acuminatis margine subserrulatis subtus pallidis supra et subtus puberulis et glanduliferis, glandulis sessilibus. Capitula 6-7 mm alta. Involucri squamae 3.5-4.5 mm longae ca. 1 mm latae oblongo-lanceolatae anguste acuminatae exteriores extus dense velutinae. Corollae viridi-albae ca. 3 mm longae; appendices antherarum breves bilobatae, lobis ca. 125 μ longis ca. 75 μ latis; achaenia ca. 2 mm longa; carpopodia ca. 0.4 mm lata et alta. Grana pollinis ca. 20 μ diam.

Type: BRASIL: Ceara: Serra de Maranguape, October 1910, E. Ule 9119 (Holotype US!).

The type specimen was distributed as Eupatorium carnosifolium B.L.Robinson and the now destroyed duplicate in the Berlin Herbarium is listed as a paratype by B.L.Robinson. The species is distinct by its shorter anther appendages, sessile glands, greenish-white setiferous corollas.

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